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ABSTRACT

The sixth annual report of the Alabama Council on Vocational Education presents 21 objectives for performance analysis of the State's 1975 vocational education program. Also presented are the group's evaluation findings (examining effort, performance, adequacy, and efficiency) and a summary of findings from other Council Studies. The Council commended the local education agencies for expansions in adult vocational education, prevocational instruction in junior high schools, and career education activities for elementary and middle grades. The Alabama State Department of Education's Division of Vocational Education and Community Colleges was also commended for its involvement in expanding vocational student organizations, providing professional development programs for personnel, and cooperating in curriculum development measurement efforts. However, the Council expressed concern about duplication of programs in junior and technical colleges, disproportionate expenditure for area vocational schools, some weaknesses in information and counseling programs, and inadequate funding for equipment in technical colleges and existing secondary schools. Recommendations specific to the concerns are given. Graphs depicting funds, enrollments, programs, and employment are included in the statistical supplement. (MF)

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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

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CE007417

ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT
1975

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL

The Alabama Advisory Council on Vocational Education is required, created, authorized, and appointed in accordance with the Vocational Education Amendment of 1968 and the action of the State Board of Education.

The functions and responsibilities of the Council are:

1. Advise the State Board on the development of the State Plan for Vocational Education.

2. Advise the State Board on policy matters arising from the administration of the State Plan for Vocational Education.

3. Evaluate vocational education programs, services, and activities under the State Plan for Vocational Education.

4. Prepare and submit to the State Board annually an evaluation report of vocational education programs, services, and activities under the State Plan for Vocational Education.

The Council membership is appointed by the State Board of Education and consists of laymen and educators familiar with management of labor, industrial and economic development, and vocational education. The Council is also authorized to obtain the services of professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions and responsibilities.

ALABAMA

Advisory Council on Vocational Education

Post Office Box 27
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Telephone 826-5097
Area Code 205

November 26, 1975

The State Board of Education
State Office Building
Montgomery, AL 36104

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Alabama Advisory Council on Vocational Education is pleased to transmit its Sixth Annual Report to the State Board of Education. This report, in compliance with Public Law 90-576, is for your consideration and subsequent transmittal to the U.S. Commissioner of Education and to the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

The findings and recommendations included in the report are based on Council observation, discussions with educators and lay people, and information collected from local educational agencies, the State Department of Education and other agencies of State government.

Very truly yours,

Mary George Waite

Mary George Waite
Chairman

VT 102 942

ALABAMA'S GOALS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

To provide guidance services, occupational awareness and exploratory experiences, and comprehensive placement services which will assist individuals in making and implementing career decisions.

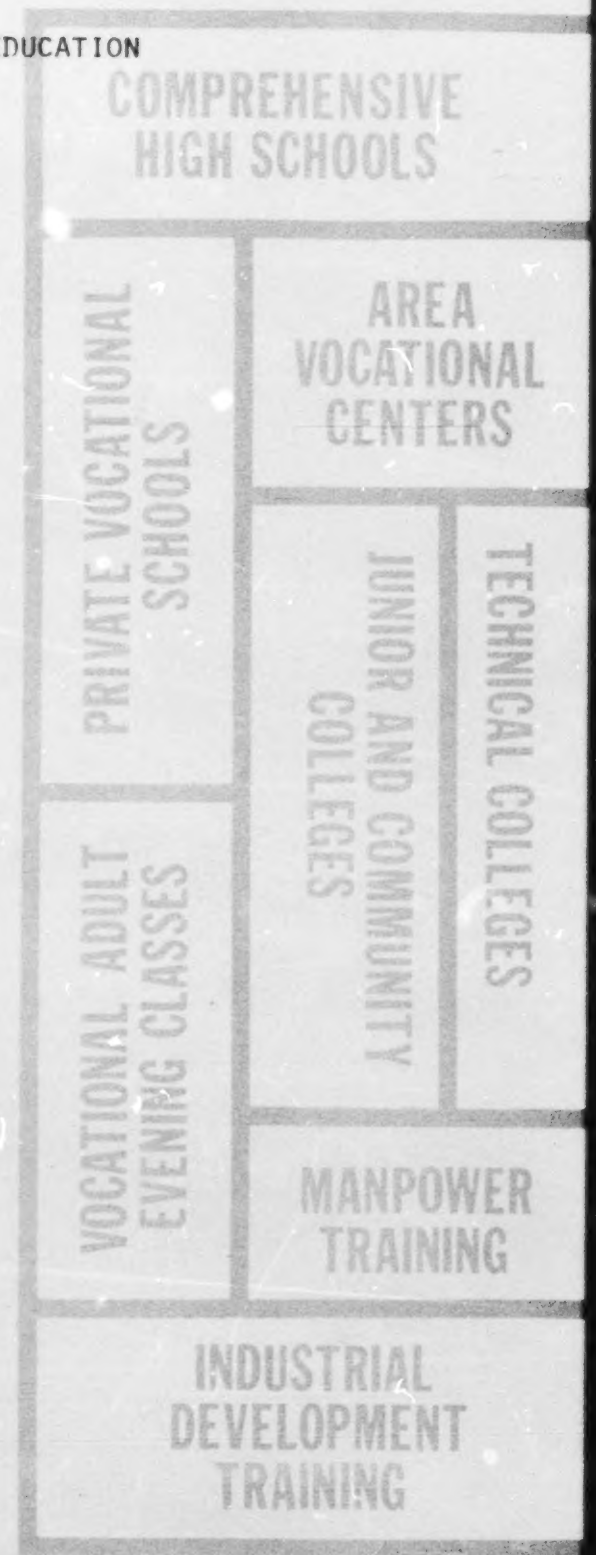
To provide an increasing availability of diverse vocational programs for youth and adults in all geographical areas.

To provide opportunities to acquire basic or advanced skills for employment or in preparation for further education or training.

To provide business and industry with an optimum supply of appropriately prepared manpower.

To provide for the development and improvement of vocational skills related to daily living or required for more effective performance of occupationally related duties.

To provide supporting and ancillary services necessary to develop, implement, and improve the total vocational education program.



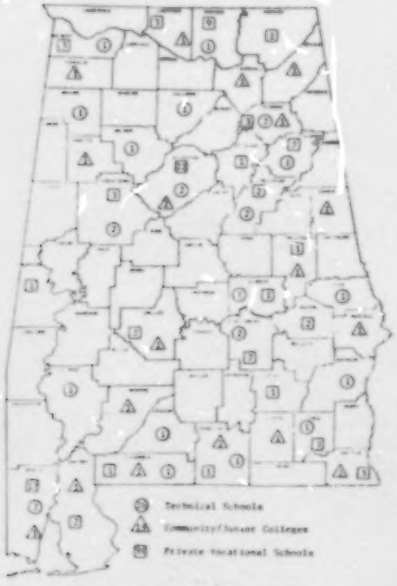
ALABAMA'S DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Alabama's 1975 delivery system for vocational education consisted of the following:

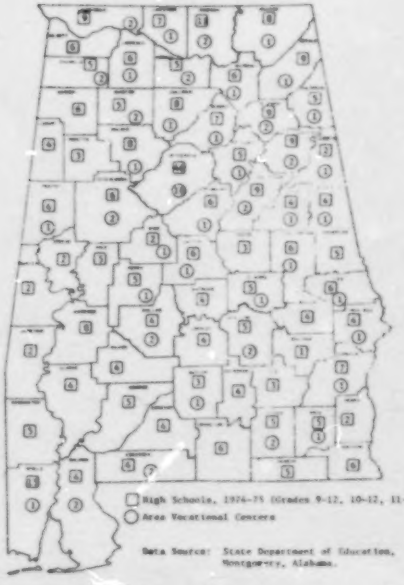
- 392 public high schools offering 26 different instructional programs.
- 65 area vocational centers offering 50 different instructional programs.
- 19 community and junior colleges offering instruction in 99 different occupational programs.
- 26 technical schools offering 40 different instructional programs.
- 96 private vocational schools offering 42 different instructional programs.
- Statewide industrial development training programs offering 97 different programs in 235 training locations.
- Statewide manpower training programs offering 23 different programs in 32 training locations.
- Statewide public service training program offering 7 different programs in 267 training locations.
- 837 evening adult classes in vocational education offered by local boards of education in 59 of the 67 counties.

In addition to the job training programs, local school systems also provided career awareness and orientation programs for elementary and middle school students and exploratory occupational skills for junior high school students.

POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS OFFERING NON-BACCALAUREATE DEGREE PROGRAMS, ALABAMA, 1975



SECONDARY HIGH SCHOOLS AND AREA VOCATIONAL CENTERS, ALABAMA, 1975


High Schools, 1974-75 (Grades 9-12, 10-12, 11-12)
Area Vocational Centers
Data Source: State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Note: Number in symbol indicates total of such institutions in county

OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF STATE'S VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM, 1975

Objective 1

To maintain pre-service teacher education programs within the next year.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
27	27	30	111

Objective 2

To increase the number of professional personnel development projects within the next year.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
5	7	14	200

Objective 3

To increase the total number of administrative and supervisory personnel employed by local education agencies within the next year.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
82	83	88	106

Objective 4

To provide effective and efficient state level services by maintaining the number of full-time personnel for ancillary services.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
73	73	73	100

Objective 5

To increase the total number of local school systems involved in providing comprehensive instruction in occupational awareness, orientation, and exploration to elementary school youth.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
42	50	57	114

Objective 6

To increase the number of students who participated in guidance and counseling services.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
66,750	70,500	72,000	102

Objective 7

To increase the total number of students receiving pre-vocational instruction.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
25,199	30,238	35,597	117

Objective 8

To increase the total number of students enrolled in cooperative education programs.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
10,280	12,442	11,957	96

Objective 9

To increase the total number of secondary school students enrolled in job-related vocational education programs.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
55,100	67,403	59,003	88

Objective 10

To increase the total number of students enrolled in postsecondary education programs.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
20,812	22,689	24,986	110

Objective 11

To increase the total number of adults enrolled in preparatory education.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
1889	2474	6505	262

Objective 12

To increase the total number of adults enrolled in supplementary instruction.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
51,000	57,930	77,927	134

Objective 13

To provide employee training for expanding and new industries.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
7000	10,000	6887	68

Objective 14

To increase the number of handicapped students served.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
1838	4738	5870	123

Objective 15

To continue serving disadvantaged students identified as needing special instructional services.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
21,206	19,774	20,610	104

Objective 16

To increase the total number of workstudy stipends available for disadvantaged individuals.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
771	1099	912	82

Objective 17

To maintain the number of youth and adults enrolled in consumer and homemaking classes with 75% in economically depressed areas of the state.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
35,503	35,503	43,874	123

Objective 18

To increase the number of local school administered job placement programs within the next year.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
5	25	8	32

Objective 19

To increase the number of students placed in jobs related to training within the next year.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
14,525	15,991	15,377	96

Objective 20

To increase research and dissemination, developmental and exemplary programs.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
3	8	10	125

Objective 21

To increase the total number of comprehensive curriculum projects at the state level.

1974 Level	1975 Objective	Actual Achievement	Percent Achievement
1	5	8	160

EVALUATION FINDINGS

EFFORT

1. The State's public vocational education and training delivery system served approximately 294,411 persons in 145 different job training programs at 1132 training locations.

2. Funding for vocational education and training for fiscal year 1975, excluding Manpower Training, increased 5.6 percent over fiscal year 1974. There was a 10.0 percent increase in state funds and a 4.2 percent decrease in federal funds.

3. Funding for technical colleges and institutes during the 1975 fiscal year received a 12.3 percent increase; other institutions of higher education received an increase of 6.8 percent.

PERFORMANCE

4. An analysis of the 1975 State Plan objectives revealed that 70 percent of the objectives were either met or exceeded during the year.

5. Secondary vocational enrollment in federal/state reimbursed programs, including consumer homemaking, increased by 4.7 percent in 1975. During the same period postsecondary vocational enrollment and vocational adult education increased 35.0 percent respectively. It is estimated that including locally funded programs, the vocational education enrollment increased by 7.9 percent during 1975.

6. Public postsecondary education fall headcount enrollment increased 21.2 percent from 1974 to 1975. The percent increase in full-time equivalency enrollment for senior colleges was 12.6 percent, junior colleges 39.7, and 20.1 percent in the technical schools.

7. The number of persons served in secondary federal/state reimbursed vocational education programs for the handicapped increased by 1 percent and for the disadvantaged decreased by 11.8 percent.

8. The number of persons served in postsecondary and adult federal/state reimbursed vocational education programs for the handicaped decreased by 46.5 percent and disadvantaged increased by 46.2 percent. The increase in disadvantaged enrollment was largely due to the 1975 secondary enrollment.

ADEQUACY

9. The number of students graduating from the State's high schools has remained fairly constant in recent years with a steady increase in the number of entering college freshmen and no substantial increase in four-year college graduates.

10. There were 556 junior and senior high school students enrolled in the State's school system for each school guidance counselor employed in 1975.

11. In making a comparison, approximately 33.5 percent of the population in the 18-24 age group was being served by public postsecondary education in the state during the fall of 1974. Of these, approximately 4.8 percent were enrolled in technical schools and full-time junior college terminal education programs.

12. While 45.4 percent of the junior and senior high school youth were enrolled in vocational programs during the 1974-75 school year, only 23.4 percent were enrolled in occupational programs.

13. Students completing non-baccalaureate degree vocational programs and available for employment fill approximately 38.5 percent of the project manpower demand in the state.

14. Only 25 percent of the educable and trainable mentally retarded persons of secondary school age in the State's school system are enrolled in special education classes. Data are not readily available to determine what percent enrolled are receiving any type of job preparatory training.

EFFICIENCY

15. Of those students completing vocational programs at the secondary level during 1974, 46.0 percent were employed in the field for which they were trained. Similarly, for postsecondary and adult levels, 70.4 and 68.9 percent respectively were employed in their field for which they were trained.

16. The number of students completing secondary school vocational programs and continuing their education decreased from 22.9 to 20.8 percent from 1973 to 1974.

17. The percentage of students completing postsecondary programs and continuing their education increased from 4.5 to 6.6 percent from 1973 to 1974.

18. Adults completing vocational programs and continuing their education decreased from 4.2 percent to 3.5 percent from 1973 to 1974.

19. The unemployment rate for persons completing secondary vocational programs decreased from 5.7 percent in 1973 to 4.3 percent in 1974. Nationally, the general unemployment rate for the 16-19 age group in 1973 and 1974 was 14.5 percent and 16.0 percent respectively.

20. The unemployment rate for persons completing postsecondary and adult vocational programs decreased from 4.1 percent in 1973 to 4.0 percent in 1974. Nationally, the general unemployment rate for 20 and over age group was 3.8 percent and 4.5 percent respectively for the same period.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM OTHER COUNCIL STUDIES

POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

During the summer and fall of 1974, the Council conducted a study of postsecondary vocational education in the state. Data were collected from secondary sources and on-site visits to institutions.

Some of the significant findings were:

1. Of the 177 public and private postsecondary level institutions in the State, 147 offer non-baccalaureate vocational programs.

2. There were 120 different programs being offered by the junior colleges and technical schools, both public and private.

3. Of the total 793 duplicated programs, 33.2, 44.7 and 22.1 percents were being offered by the community and junior colleges, technical schools and private vocational schools respectively.

4. Related full-time vocational programs offered by junior colleges and technical schools within the same student attendance area are in the secretarial and other office related programs.

5. The availability of federal funds to technical schools has been substantially less than to other segments of education in the state.

6. An on-site visit of the technical schools conducted by the Council revealed that much of the instructional equipment is either wornout or obsolete. The replacement cost would represent approximately 20 percent of the estimated current total investment cost.

7. Of the 415 programs offered by the technical schools during the fall of 1974, 108 programs had a total of 4,562 enrollment applications on file for which classroom and laboratory space were not available.

VOCATIONAL INTERESTS AND APTITUDES OF TENTH GRADE STUDENTS IN SELECTED ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOLS

During the spring of 1975, the Ohio Vocational Interest Survey was administered to 1201 tenth grade students in ten randomly selected high schools in the state. In addition, the General Aptitude Test Battery was also administered to 155 students randomly selected from those who had taken the Ohio Vocational Interest Survey.

In summary, the findings were as follows:

1. There was little difference in the average of each of the vocational interest scores of all the students for the 24 interest scales developed from occupations included in the Dictionary of Occupational titles.

2. Approximately 50 percent of the students were already enrolled in a vocational education program or some type of business course.

3. Approximately 43 percent of the students indicated that they planned to attend college after completing high school.

4. Approximately 25 percent of the 155 student sample selected from the 1201 student population qualified on occupational aptitude patter measures normally required for professional and kindred level occupations.

LOCAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

During 1975 the Council surveyed all local superintendents of education relative to the use of formally organized lay groups to advise local boards of educati and vocational teachers on vocational education.

Of the 126 questionnaires mailed, 119 (94%) were retur by the superintendents. The major survey findings wer

1. Only 42 percent of the boards had a formally organized lay council to advise the board on vocational education matters.

2. Eighty three percent of the superintendents stated that some vocational instructors in their school system did have advisory groups which assisted with program planning.

3. Of the 69 (58%) local boards without a local board advisory council 38 (32%) indicated an interest in organizing a council while only 7 (6%) indicated no interest. The remaining were either undecided or elected not to respond to the question.

4. Of the 119 superintendents responding to the survey, 110 (92%) indicated a willingness to

participate in a one day drive-in-seminar on the organization and utilization of lay advisory groups.

5. The superintendents also indicated an interest in having local vocational directors, local advisory council chairmen, and local board members participate in the seminar.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL GUIDANCE PROGRAM IN ALABAMA WITH EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

During 1975 a survey instrument was mailed to all high schools in the state having a twelfth grade. In addition, on-site visits were made to a selected sample of twenty schools by the Council staff.

Some of the significant findings were:

1. The administration of an attitude instrument revealed that there were no significant differences in the attitudes of school counselors, vocational counselors or high school principals toward vocational education.

2. Students rated the benefits received from the counseling program in urban schools higher than did students in rural or suburban schools. Suburban school students rated the benefits received from their school counseling program higher than did students in schools in rural areas.

3. Comments received from students concerning their school guidance program were generally favorable. Students indicated that the major problem areas were (a) counselors spent very little time with students not college bound, and (b) many felt that counselors should be more student oriented.

4. There was no significant differences in the rating that school counselors, vocational counselors and high school principals gave their own guidance programs.

5. Counselors, in general, felt that prior teaching experience was essential for one to become an effective counselor.

6. Vocational counselors reported having approximately two years more work experience outside of the field of education than school counselors and high school principals. Approximately forty percent of the school counselors reported having had no work experience outside of the field of education.

7. School counselors and high school principals reported having an average of ten years of teaching experience. Vocational counselors reported an average of 7.6 years of teaching experience.

8. Approximately twenty percent of the school counselors, vocational counselors and high school principals felt that vocational education courses are designed to meet the needs of slow learners.

9. In general, the twenty on-site visits revealed that (a) counselors had insufficient occupational materials on hand to provide an adequate vocational counseling program, (b) the facilities, in a majority of cases, were not conducive to a good counseling atmosphere, and (c) counselors reported that much of their time was spent on other than counseling duties, i.e., administration, teaching, etc.

10. Most of the counselors felt that workshops designed specifically for the purposes of increasing their knowledge in acquiring, evaluating and utilizing occupational information would be of considerable benefit to their guidance program.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION NEEDS FOR ALABAMA LOCAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION

During 1975 the Council mailed a questionnaire to all local boards of education in an effort to determine their vocational education needs.

Of the 126 questionnaires mailed 108 (85%) were returned by local superintendents of education. Significant findings were as follows:

1. Fifty-one percent of the boards had no facilities available for expanding their instructional programs in vocational education.

2. Forty-five percent of the Superintendents ranked either facility construction or monies for vocational supplies and equipment as a first priority need. All others ranked the need for additional teacher units as first.

3. The average public expenditure by local board per vocational student for supplies and equipment during the 1973-74 school year was $6.28. The public expenditure range for the boards responding was from less than $1.00 to $21.62 per student. Private expenditure (student fees) information for vocational education is not readily available.

A telephone survey of 60 local boards of education revealed that 12 systems had idle classrooms available at one location where five or more additional vocational programs could be housed if the classrooms were renovated and equipped. In addition, 22 local boards had a total of 103 idle single classrooms available if renovated and equipped for vocational education purposes.

COMMENDATIONS

The Council is favorably impressed with the efforts being made by the State Board of Education and local educational agencies in providing vocational education and training.

The local educational agencies are commended for their expansions in:

1. Vocational adult education,
2. Pre-vocational education instruction for junior high school students, and
3. Career education activities for elementary and middle school grades.

The Division of Vocational Education and Community Colleges of the State Department of Education is commended for its:

1. Leadership in expanding the State's vocational student organization chapters,
2. Involvement in the initiation of a State Occupational Information System,
3. Assistance to local school systems in developing career education programs in the elementary and middle school grades,
4. Effort in providing professional development programs for local level vocational education personnel,
5. Cooperative effort with nine states and two agencies in developing catalogs of performance objectives and measures for curriculum development in vocational education, and
6. Cooperative efforts with Auburn University in establishing a comprehensive follow-up system for the State's vocational education graduates.

CONCERNS

The following are concerns regarding the state's vocational education program as expressed by educators and the general public and noted by the Council during 1975:

1. Duplication of programs among the junior and technical colleges.
2. Disproportionate distribution of the state and federal resource for staffing and construction area vocational centers in the state.
3. Lack of coordination among the various segments of the State's educational system in serving the needs of handicapped persons.
4. Lack of a statewide comprehensive vocational counseling program.
5. Inadequate funding for capital equipment replacement in technical colleges and instructional supplies and equipment for existing secondary school vocational programs.
6. Local business and industry personnel not sufficiently involved in vocational program development.
7. Lack of manpower demand and supply information for adequate local vocational education program planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The State Board of Education should scrutinize for enrollment and economic justification all requests from junior colleges and technical schools for the initiation of new occupational programs.

2. The State Board of Education should use standard terminology in curriculum and instruction for both junior colleges and technical schools in classifying instructional programs.

3. The State Board of Education give consideration to establishing a policy for approving, constructing and staffing of area centers based on percent of the local board student body being currently served in vocational education programs.

4. The State Board of Education give consideration to developing an interagency plan to include programming and budgeting, to meet the vocational education needs of handicapped persons.

* *

5. The State Department of Education should modify its terminal enrollment reporting procedure to include junior college enrollments in full-time and part-time occupational programs.

6. The State Department of Education should continue to conduct transportation surveys of junior college and technical school attendance areas to insure that necessary transportation is provided by the most economical means so that transportation costs do not dilute the quality of instructional programs.

7. The State Legislature should provide an equitable share of the postsecondary education appropriation to the technical schools with due consideration given to enrollment and differences in program costs.

8. The State Legislature should provide capital outlay funds for annual replacement of worn out and obsolete instructional equipment in the technical colleges and institutes.

9. The State Legislature should provide capital outlay matching funds to local boards of education for renovating and equipping idle school facilities not currently being used for vocational education purposes.

* *

10. Local boards of education, technical schools and junior colleges should encourage their counselors to attend inservice education activities related to acquiring, evaluating and utilizing occupational information.

11. Local boards of education, junior colleges and technical school personnel should use local advisory groups extensively in initiating, developing and improving occupational programs.

RESPONSES TO THE 1974 COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1

"The State Board of Education should prepare and distribute annually an overview of the State Plan for Vocational Education."

Response

An Annual Overview of the State Plan has been prepared for distribution. Distribution will be made to agencies and individuals indicated in the State Plan.

Recommendation 2

"The State Board of Education should establish a procedure for funding new instructional programs in the technical colleges and institutes separate and apart from the current funding allocation formula for the maintenance and operation of existing instructional programs."

Response

A procedure for funding on projected needs is being developed. This procedure would support new programs for expansion as well as continuing programs. Upon development, this procedure will be submitted to the State Board for consideration.

Recommendation 3

"The State Board of Education should give serious consideration to retructuring its line item request to the State Legislature for the vocational education appropriation."

Response

The State Department of Education has reviewed and considered restructuring the line item request to the State Legislature. However, line item request could result in the loss of state funds when federal project funds become available for planned state expenditures. Line item appropriation would prevent the diverting of state funds to some other state category.

Recommendation 4

"The State Department of Education should include in the annual local program application an additional procedure for local boards of education to establish a utilization priority for those additional personnel units to be allocated during the next fiscal year."

Response

Local application forms have been redesigned to obtain priorities for unit utilization. These prioritized requests are utilized in developing Part II of the State Plan.

Recommendation 5

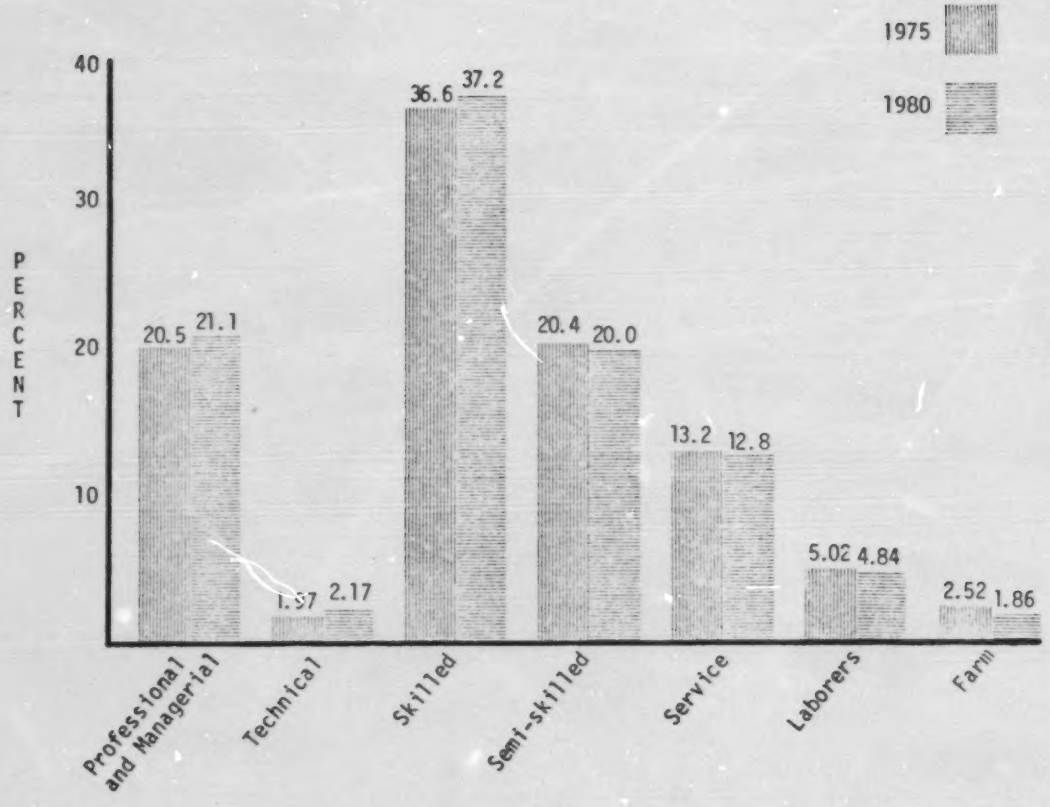
"The State Department of Education should establish an annual amortization procedure for the systematic replacement of equipment and facility maintenance for technical colleges and institutes."

Response

The State Department of Education is developing a plan for facility maintenance and equipment replacement for the technical colleges and institutes. Several technical colleges and institutes have implemented amortization procedures for equipment replacement within their operating budgets. A line item request for equipment funds has been included in the biennium budget request to the legislature.

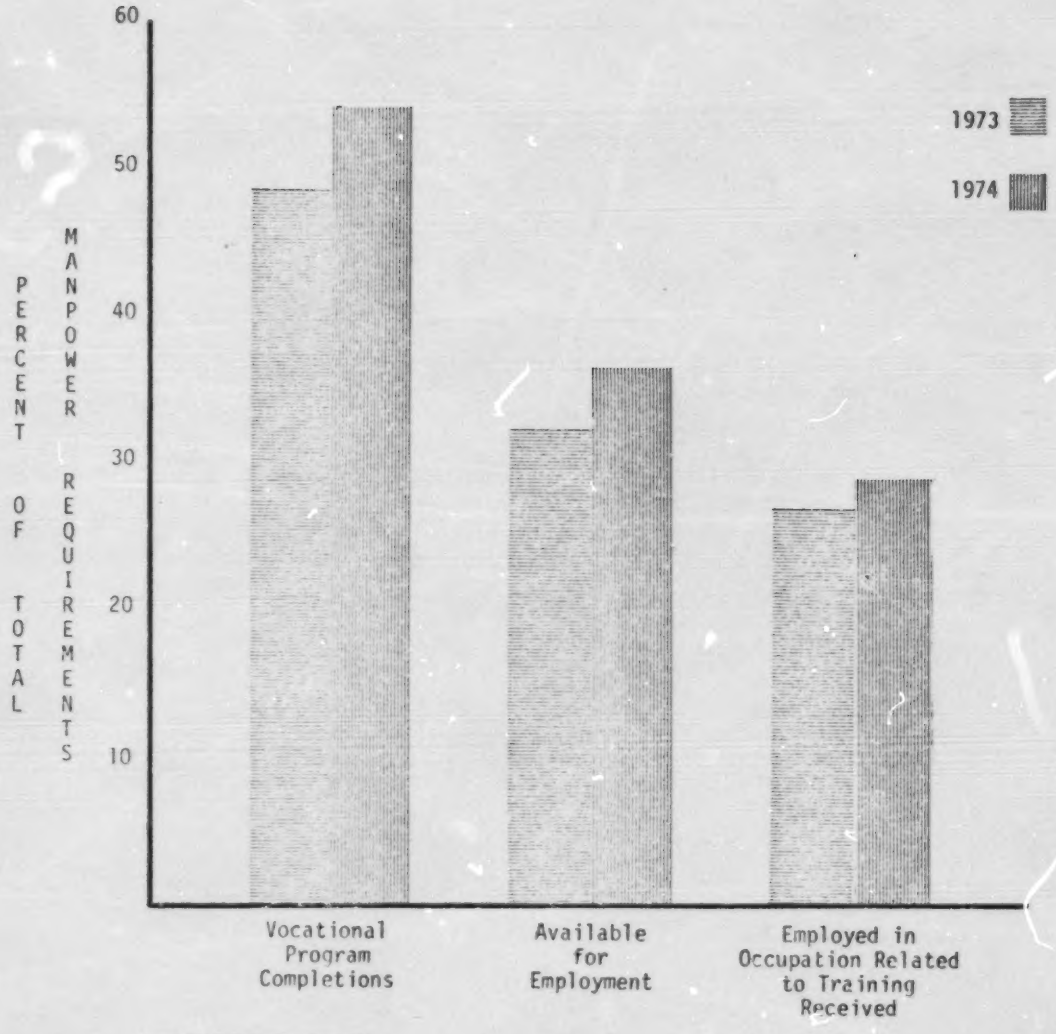
STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, ALABAMA, 1975 AND 1980



Data Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, "Alabama's Interim Manpower Projection for 1980", Montgomery, Alabama.

PERCENT OF MANPOWER DEMAND REQUIREMENTS SUPPLIED BY STUDENTS COMPLETING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, ALABAMA*



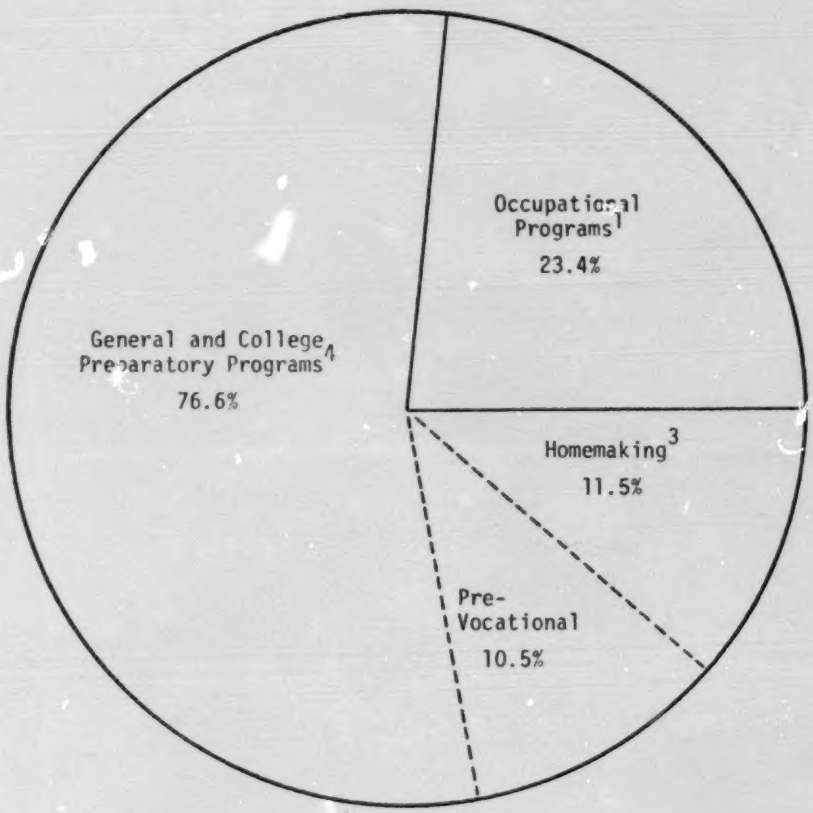
*Federally reimbursed programs only.

Data Sources:

State Department of Education, "Placement of Program Completions in Vocational Education Programs", (OE Form 3139), Montgomery, Alabama.

Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, "Alabama's Interim Manpower Projections for 1980", Montgomery, Alabama.

PERCENT OF PUBLIC JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, ALABAMA, 1974-75



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[1] Includes enrollment in federal/state reimbursed programs and enrollments in non-reimbursed comprehensive business education programs.

[2] Includes enrollment in federal/state reimbursed group guidance programs and enrollments in non-reimbursed industrial arts programs.

[3] Includes enrollments in both federal/state reimbursed and non-reimbursed consumer and homemaking programs.

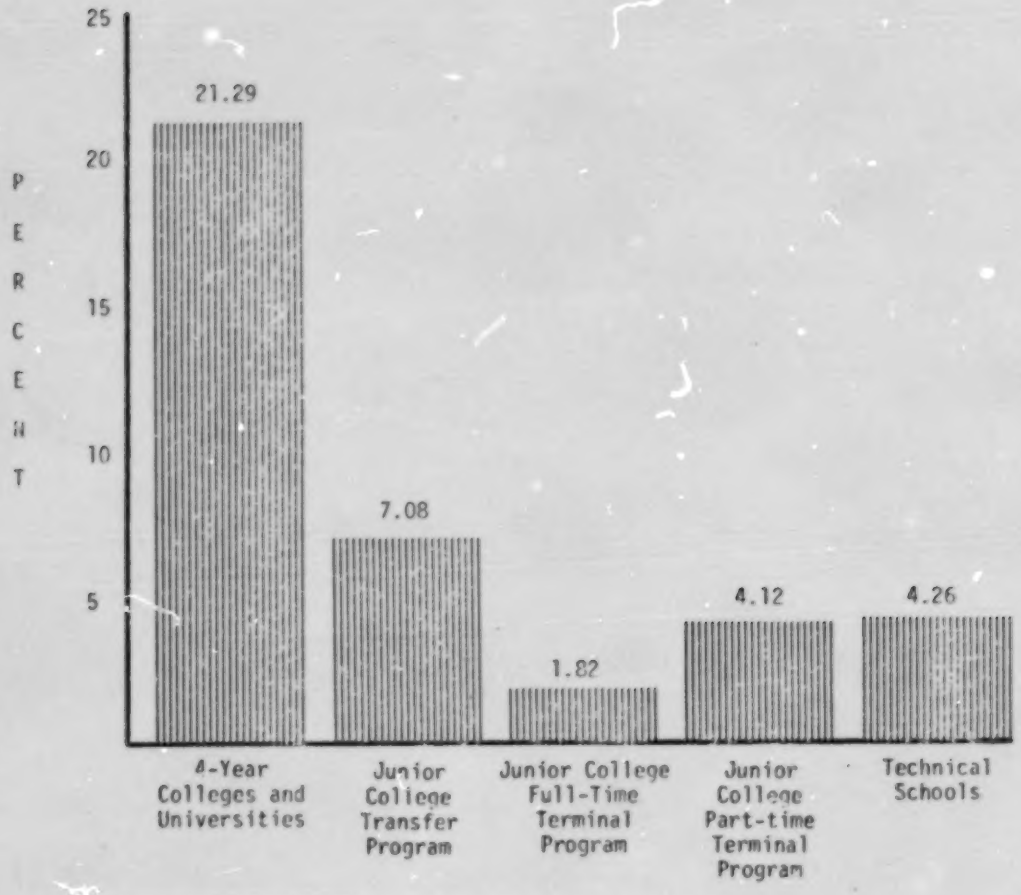
[4] Includes enrollments in homemaking and prevocational programs.

Data Source:

State Department of Education, "Enrollments in Vocational Education Programs", (OE Form 346-3), Montgomery, Alabama.

Unpublished Survey Data, Alabama Advisory Council on Vocational Education, Auburn, Alabama.

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF FALL HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS TO POPULATION AGE GROUP 18-24, ALABAMA 1975*



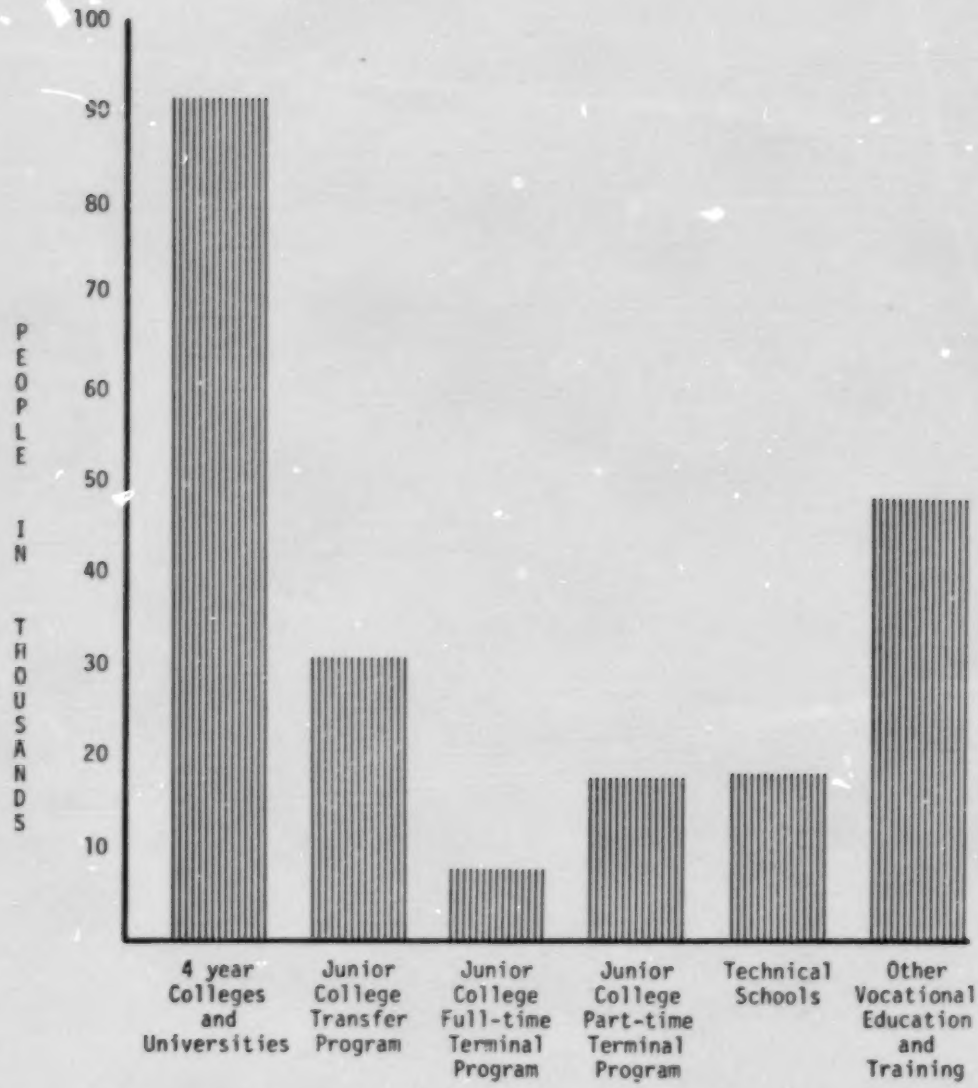
*1970 population projected to 1975.

Data Sources:

State Department of Education, "Junior College Enrollment Data", Montgomery, Alabama

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "1970 Census of Population", (Alabama), Washington, D.C.

POSTSECONDARY AND ADULT JOB ORIENTED HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENT, ALABAMA, 1975



Data Sources:

Unpublished Data, Alabama Commission on Higher Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

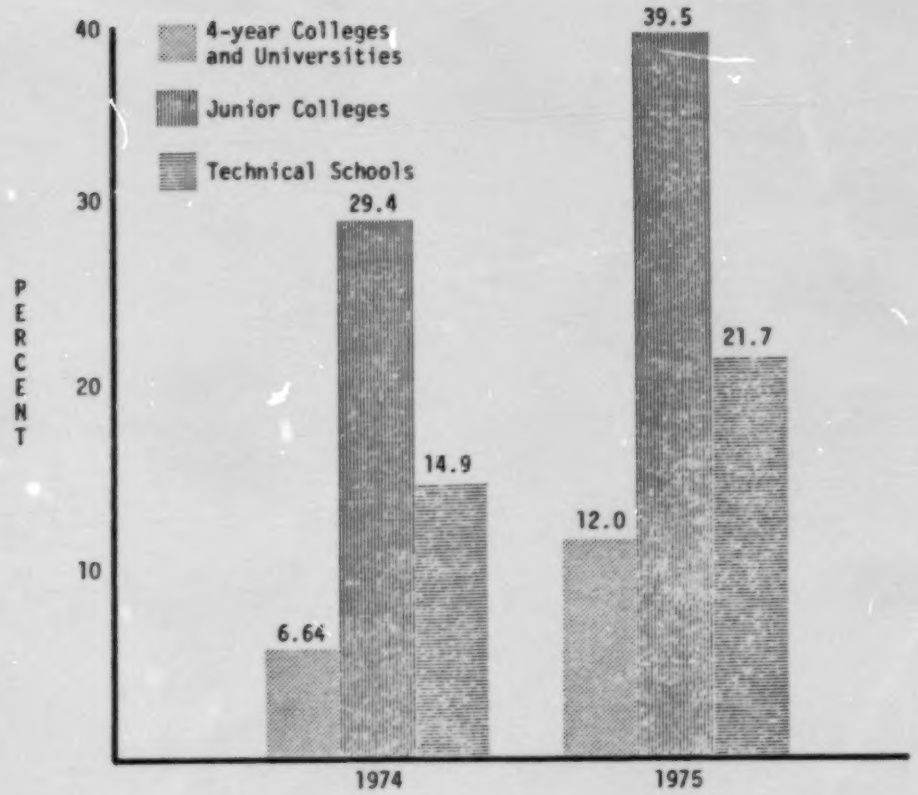
Unpublished Data, Technical College Branch, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Unpublished Data, Junior College Branch, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Alabama Industrial Development Training, "Monthly Trainee Reports", Montgomery, Alabama.

State Department of Education, "Ltr, Manpower Training Service," dtd August 18, 1975, Montgomery, Alabama.

PERCENT CHANGE IN FALL HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENT FROM PREVIOUS YEAR FOR ALABAMA PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS



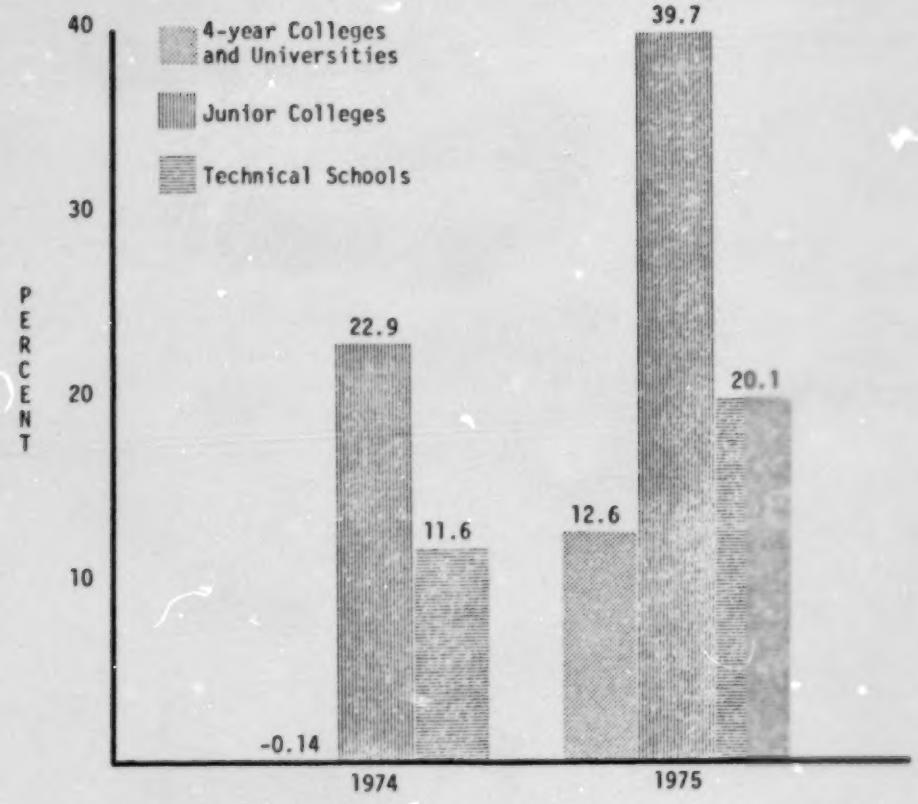
Data Sources:

Unpublished Data, Alabama Commission on Higher Education, Montgomery, Alabama

Unpublished Data, Technical College Branch, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama

Unpublished Data, Junior College Branch, State Department of Education Montgomery, Alabama.

PERCENT CHANGE IN FALL FULL TIME EQUIVALENCY ENROLLMENT FROM PREVIOUS YEAR FOR ALABAMA PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS[1]



[1]Full-time equivalency calculation for Technical Schools based on the conversion of contact hours to credit hours.

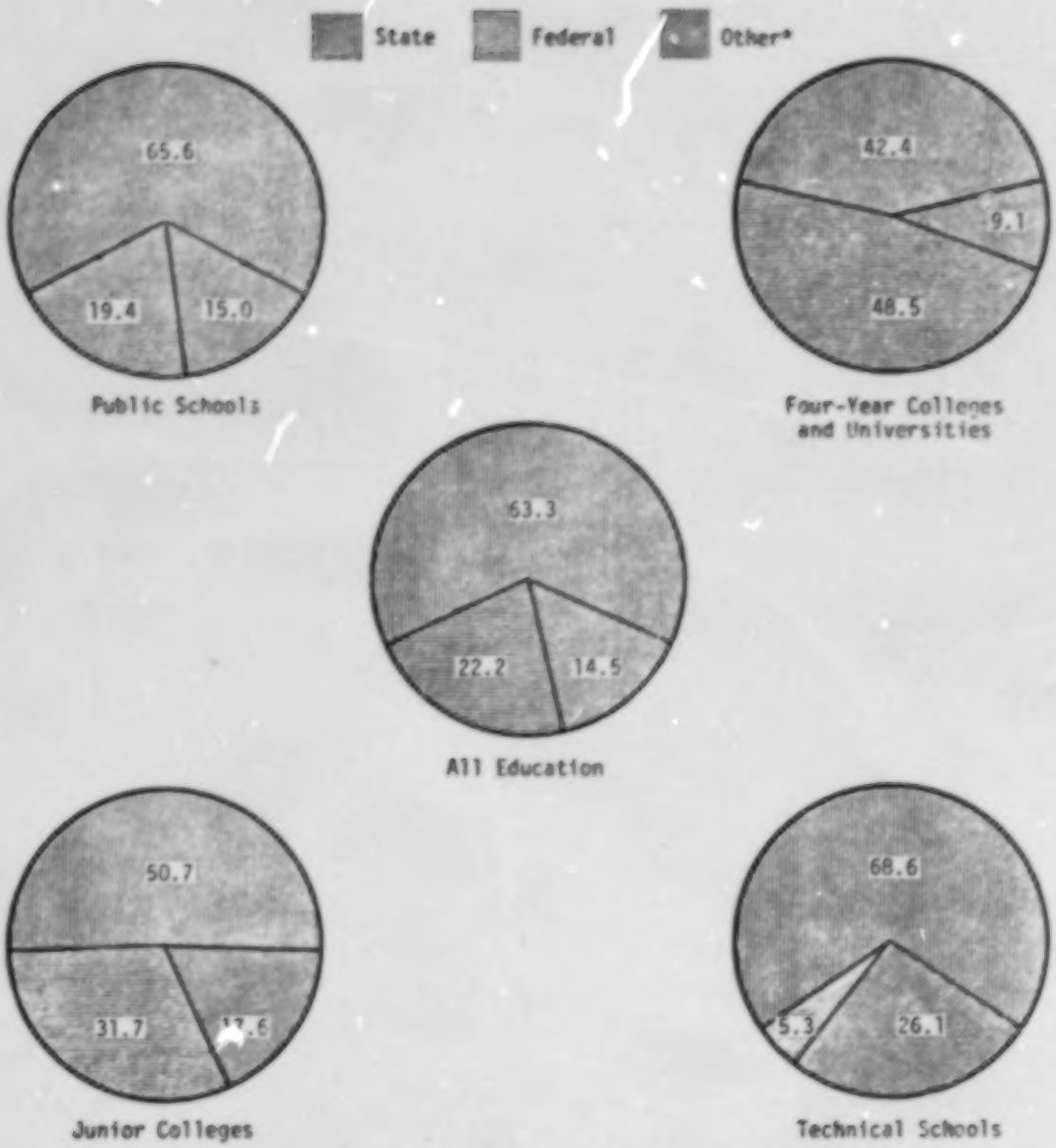
Data Sources:

Unpublished Data, Alabama Commission on Higher Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Unpublished Data, Technical College Branch, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Unpublished Data, Junior College Branch, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

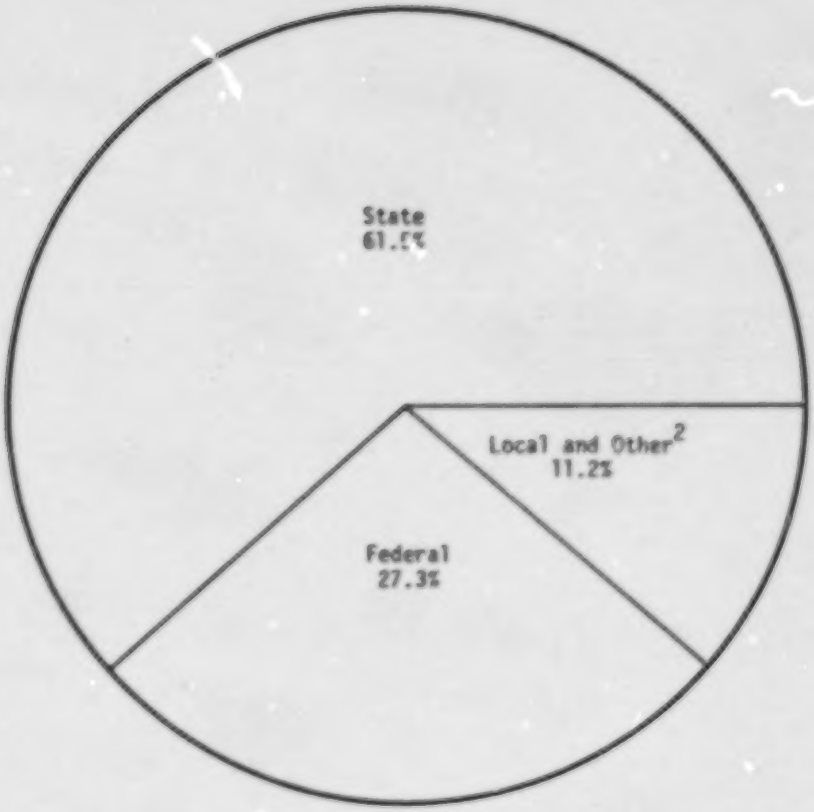
STATE'S EDUCATIONAL REVENUE DOLLAR BY FUNDING SOURCES, 1973-74



*Includes student Revenues, other revenues, and non-revenue receipts.

Data Source: State Board of Education, "Annual Report, Statistical and Financial Data", Montgomery, Alabama.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING REVENUES BY SOURCE, 1973-74[1]



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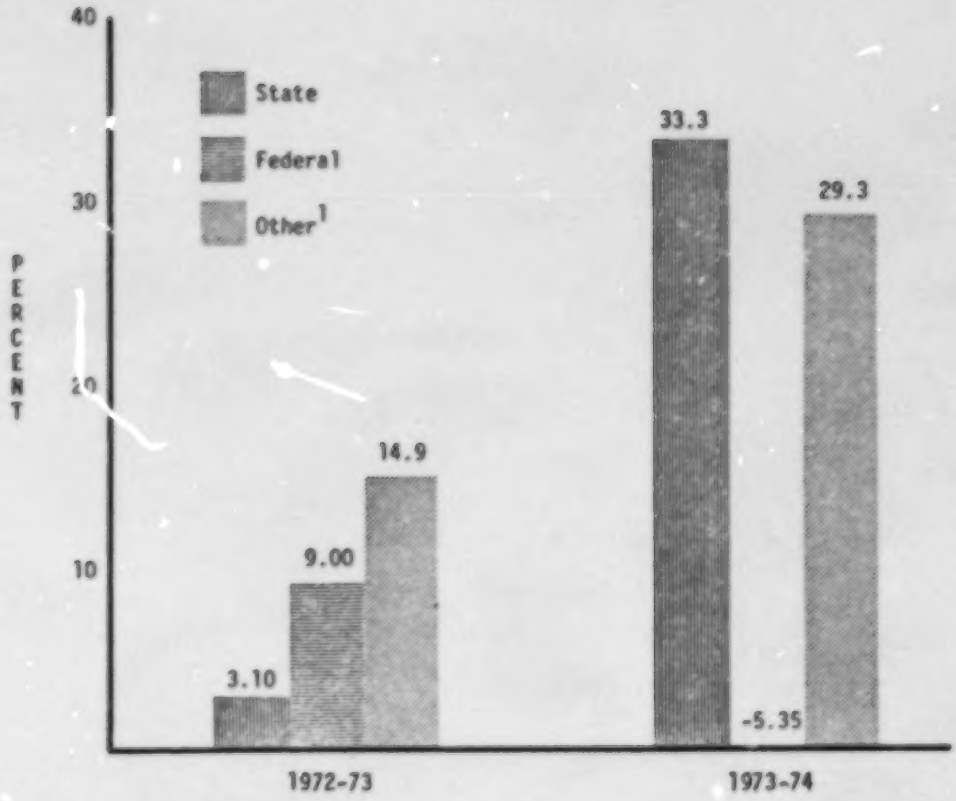
[1] Does not include Manpower Development or Industrial Development Training Programs or money expended by Junior Colleges in occupational programs.

[2] Does not include unreported funds made available for vocational education from other locally controlled sources.

Data Source: State Board of Education, "Annual Report, Statistical and Financial Data", Montgomery, Alabama.

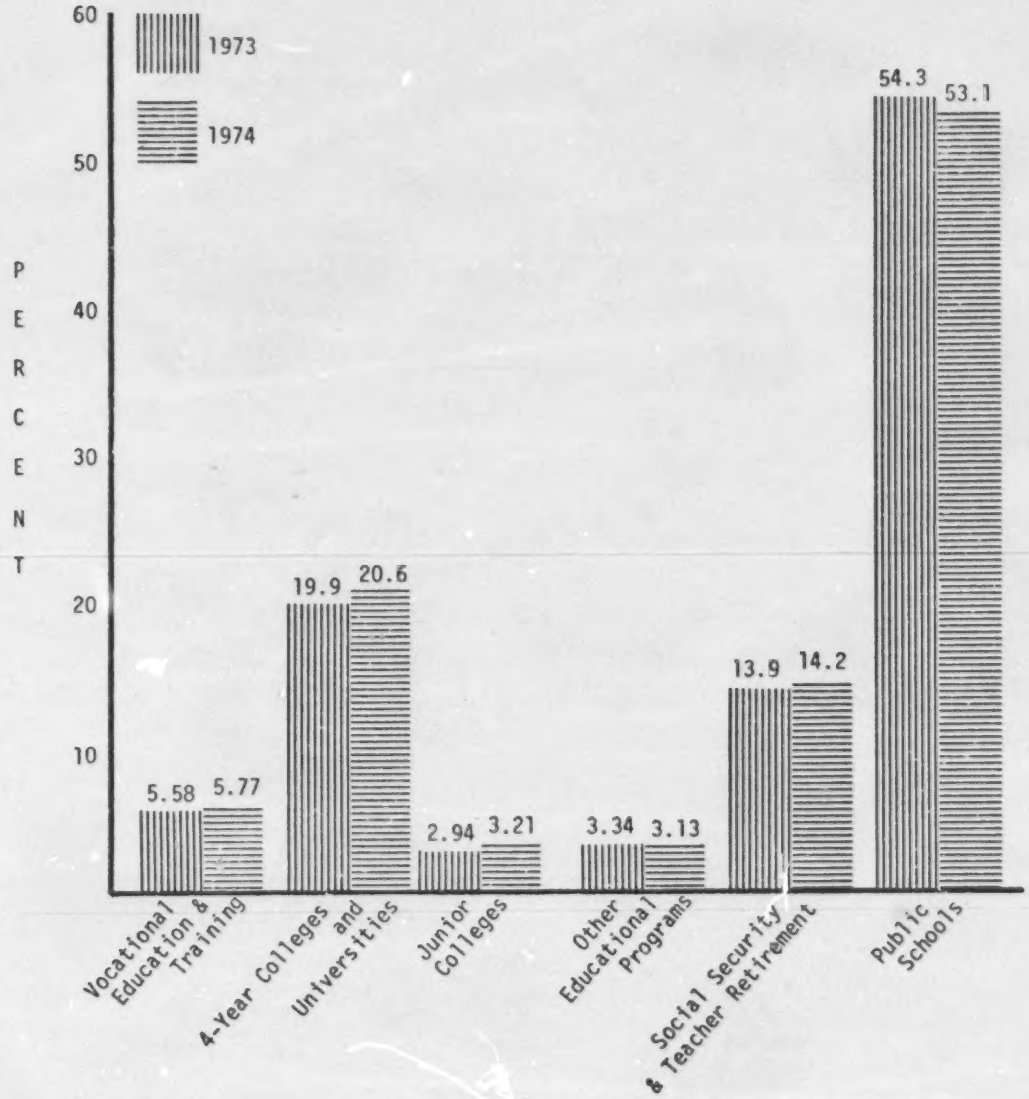
PERCENT INCREASE IN FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING OVER PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR



[1]Includes student revenues, other revenues, non-revenue receipts, and vocational supplies. Does not include funds made available for vocational education from other locally controlled sources.

Data Source: State Board of Education, "Annual Report, Statistical and Financial Data", Montgomery, Alabama.

PERCENT OF TOTAL EDUCATION APPROPRIATION BY ALABAMA LEGISLATURE FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1973 AND 1974

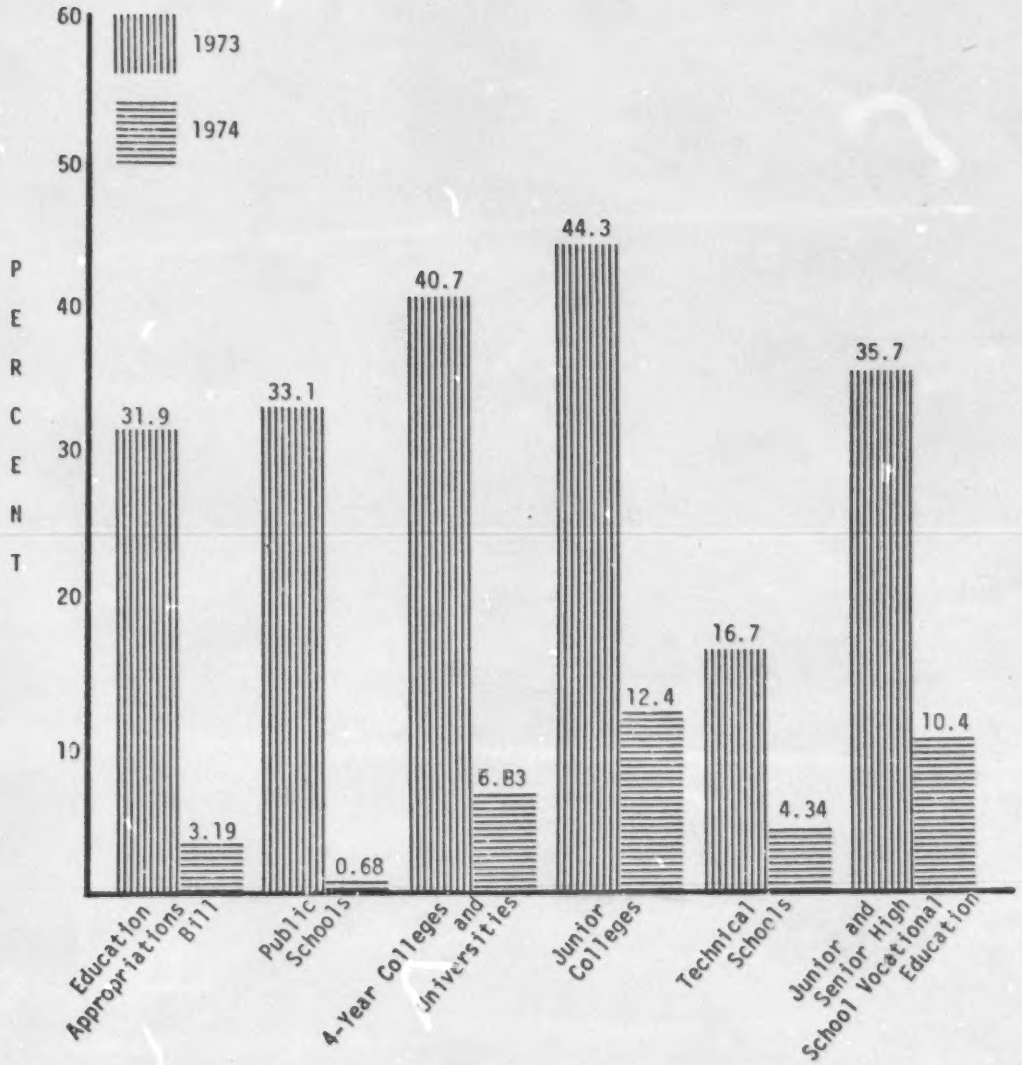


Data Sources:

Alabama Education Association, Research Division, "Financing Public Education in Alabama", 1974, Montgomery, Alabama.

Education Appropriation Acts, Montgomery, Alabama.

PERCENT INCREASE IN EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS OVER PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR BY ALABAMA LEGISLATURE FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, 1973 AND 1974

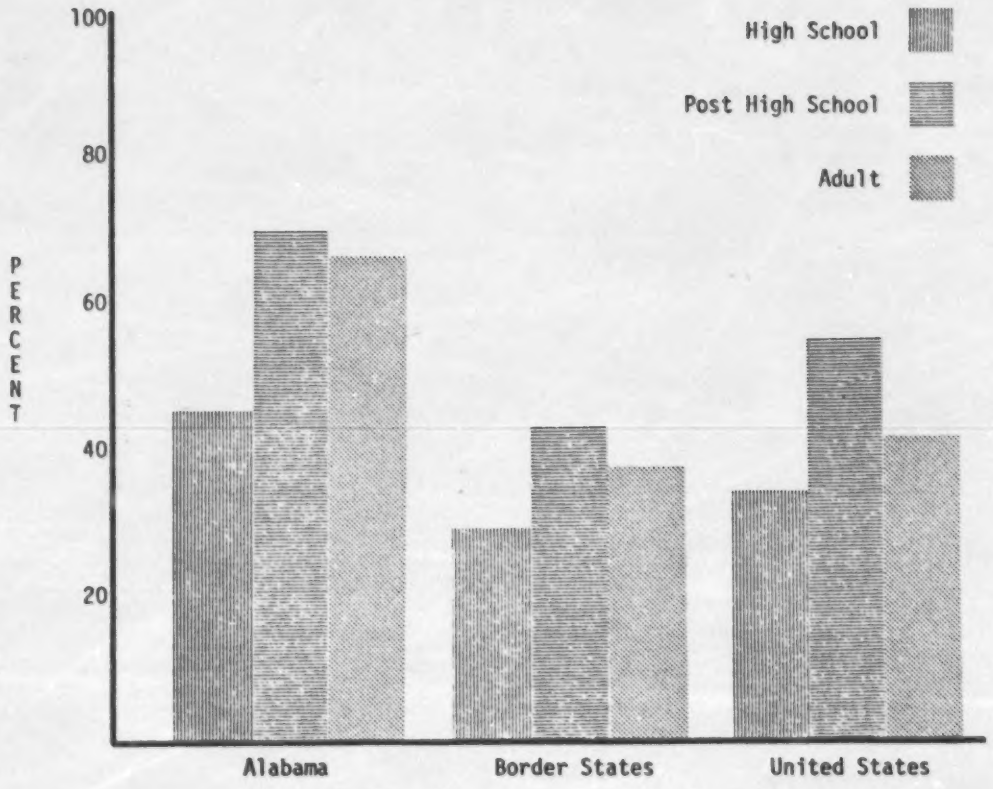


Data Sources:

Alabama Education Association, "Financing Public Education in Alabama", 1974, Montgomery, Alabama.

Education Appropriation Acts, Montgomery, Alabama.

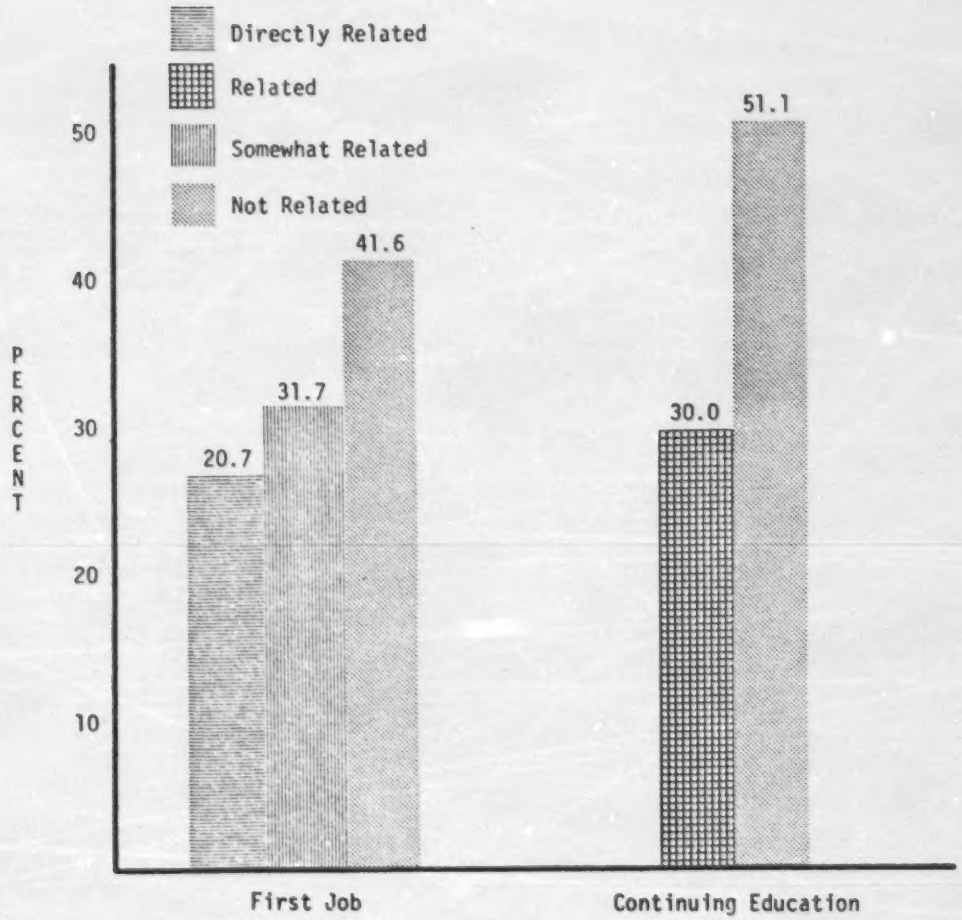
EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER VOCATIONAL STUDENTS IN OCCUPATIONS RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION RECEIVED, 1974*



*Federally reimbursed programs only.

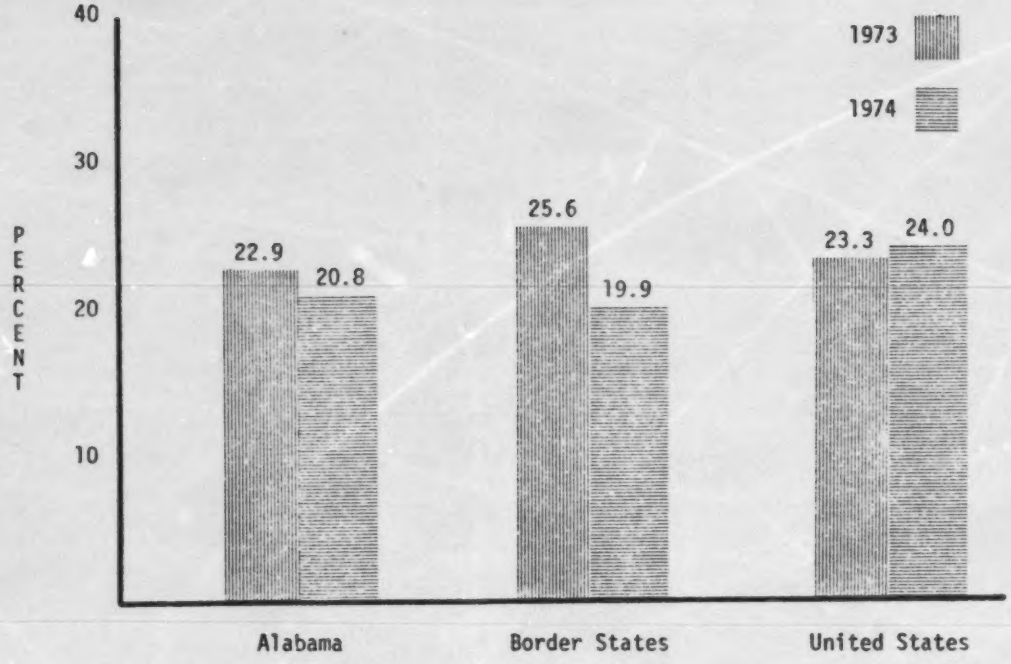
Data Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Vocational and Technical Education Selected Statistical Tables", Fiscal Year 1974, Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF FORMER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AS RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION RECEIVED, ALABAMA, 1973-74



Data Source: Occupational Research and Development Unit, "Final Follow-Up Report Summary for 1973-74 Secondary Vocational Education Terminees", Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama.

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS COMPLETING VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS CONTINUING EDUCATION, ALABAMA, BORDER STATES AND UNITED STATES



Data Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Vocational and Technical Education, Selected Statistical Tables", Washington, D.C.

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